

“Grand Central Association,” or any such mischievous combination.) on topics tending not to the subversion, but to the conservation of our doctrines and discipline, and of the great and vital interests of the connexion. They are willing to appoint proper persons, members of their body, to converse freely and kindly with any such persons, who may request it, in order to afford such friendly explanations and pastoral counsel as they may need in the present crisis. And if any parties supposing themselves aggrieved or injured by certain acts of local discipline which have occurred during the last year, be disposed to forward their complaints to the Conference in a peaceful and christian spirit, and will promise to refrain, in the meantime, from all hostile proceedings, provision shall be made as far as possible, to meet such cases by Special Deputations from the Conference to the circuits concerned, which Deputations, in conjunction with the District committee, shall be charged to enter upon a fair and impartial revision of those transactions, and to do justice to all parties, on the basis of those long tried and Scriptural principles which the laws and usages of Methodism have ever recognized, and from which the Conference, by the blessing of God, are resolved never to depart.

Signed,
on behalf and by order of the Conference,
RICHARD REECE,
PRESIDENT.
Career Street chapel, Sheffield.
August 6, 1835.

EXTRAORDINARY CASE OF ABDUCTION.

On Tuesday last a case of assault was brought before the Magistrates of this borough, arising out of one of the most singular cases of abduction it has been our lot to record. It appears that a Mr. Ade, holding a highly respectable situation in the Customhouse at Liverpool, had placed his only daughter, a child about ten years of age, in the care of Mr. R. Tripp, a retired tradesman of Bristol, residing in Somers-street, Kingsdown. Mrs. Ade, who is separated from her husband, had been forbidden all access to the child, but latterly this restriction had been partially removed, though it would seem her visits were not altogether sanctioned. On Monday evening Mr. Tripp had retired to rest very early, and about 8 o'clock the child was observed to go into the street, having been beckoned by her mother. She was immediately seized by three men, who hurried her into a carriage, pushed down some of Mr. Tripp's family who attempted a rescue, and drove off. Mr. Tripp immediately arose, partly dressed himself, and followed the party into Bristol. They were considerably in advance of him, and had made good use of their time by engaging a chaise and post-horses, with which Mrs. Ade, her daughter, and a Mr. Penkivil, a Bristol attorney, set off in the direction of London. Mr. Tripp obtained the assistance of three Bristol policemen, and followed. On his arrival in Reading on Tuesday morning, he found that the fugitives had taken breakfast at the Bear, and had just left for London. About half a mile on the road he overtook them, stopped the chaise, and going to the chaise door, demanded the child. Mr. Penkivil presented a loaded pistol at Mr. Tripp, and threatened destruction to any person who attempted to take the child from him. Some altercation ensued, which ended in sending to the police-office, and Mr. Golding, the senior officer brought all the parties before the Magistrates. The Magistrates called upon Mr. Penkivil either to find bail for the assault, or to return in custody of the officers to Bristol, where the abduction case might be entered into. Mr. Penkivil preferred the latter alternative, a person from the office was despatched as an escort, and all parties set off on their return. It was after midnight when they reached their destination, and of course too early to proceed to the hearing. In the morning the Bristol magistrates refused to enter into the case—declared they had nothing to do with it, as Kingsdown is without the city jurisdiction, and ordered the child back to the Inn, there to remain, under the care of the Reading officer, until the arrival of a county magistrate. While waiting for this event, about noon on Wednesday, six or seven fellows entered the room, forcibly seized and carried off the child once more, and departed, leaving no traces of their flight. It is said the child will come into possession of considerable property, and that the object of her mother is to obtain an increase allowance—but this, we cannot, of course, positively assert. Her allowance is already £150 per annum. She is a tall and elegant woman of pleasing manners and plausible address.—Penkivil practises as an attorney in the city of Bristol.—*Berkshire Chronicle.*

Recent advices from Rio de Janeiro inform us that the government is taking vigorous measures to repress the infamous slave trade, which is still carried on to a great extent in the Brazils. The Imperial Government intends to name a Consul-General to reside at Angola, for the purpose of watching the equipment of African slave vessels; and with

the same object, the most urgent official applications have been addressed to the Courts of Lisbon and of London to procure the adoption of effectual measures on their part for preventing the equipment in the Portuguese colonies of vessels destined for the conveyance of African negroes by a more vigilant establishment of cruisers in that quarter. The British Envoy at Rio de Janeiro has proposed to the Imperial Government an additional article to the convention of the 23d November, 1826, stipulating the Brazilian and British vessels found on the coast of Africa may be detained by the ships of war of both nations and condemned, in case of their exhibiting vehement signs of being employed in the contraband traffic of African blacks. A motion recently made in the Brazilian Chamber of Deputies has created a great sensation in that country. M. Franca proposed that the monarchy should be declared as abolished, and the dynasty of Don Pedro II. at an end. This extraordinary motion, it is said, was received with feelings of universal astonishment and indignation, and the only question was whether M. Franca should be declared insane or a traitor. An address to the Chamber was spoken of, in which M. Franca was denounced as a perjurer, and his expulsion from the Legislature petitioned for.

ORANGE RIOT IN DUBLIN.—On Tuesday week an aggregate meeting of the citizens of Dublin was held in the Cobourg Gardens, for the purpose of petitioning for the removal of Mr. Shaw, the Recorder, from his office on the ground that his notorious political partizanship, and his violent denunciations against the Roman Catholics, render him unfit to hold a seat on the bench. Many thousands of people had assembled, but before the commencement of the proceedings a band of two or three hundred armed Orangemen forced their way into the crowd, and attempted to take the platform by assault. A dreadful riot was the result, which ended in several heads being broken, and the discomfiture of the Orangemen. Fortunately no lives were lost. A strong party of the military were afterwards called in, and the peace was preserved until the termination of the proceedings. A counter meeting was held by the Orangemen, under the auspices of the celebrated Johnny M'Crea, at which a petition for the removal of Lord Mulgrave from the office of Lord, Lieutenant was agreed to.

RIOTS AT BERLIN.

The German papers contain the particulars of riots on the King's birth-day at Berlin, and which show that commotion to have been of a serious character. “BERLIN, Aug. 5.—The fête of the 3d of August, which is so dear to all Prussians, was disagreeably interrupted this year towards nightfall by some excesses. Disorders and accidents which occurred last year from the discharge of fire-arms and letting off fireworks, had led to a general prohibition founded on the common law, which was repeatedly announced in the journals by the competent authorities, with especial reference to this day. But when it began to grow dark the prohibition was transgressed in the most open manner by the multitude collected in the exercise ground. Fire-arms of different sorts were discharged, fire balls thrown up, and the most lawless rioting soon followed. The gens d'armes and police officers, who mildly and seriously remonstrated, were insulted and pelted with stones in the execution of their duty. A small picket of soldiers, at the disposal of the police, which was called in to quell the tumult, was totally inadequate. At the request of the police, therefore, a greater number of troops was ordered by the commandant, at half-past nine o'clock, to disperse the rioters, and put an end to the tumult. In conformity with the ordinances, proclamation was repeatedly made by beat of drum, calling on the mob to disperse, otherwise more serious measures must be adopted. Stones being again thrown the plain was cleared by the military. The rioters then entered the city, and continued their excesses, breaking windows and lamps, and committing other disorders. The commandant thought it his duty to apply for the co-operation of the superior military authorities, and at eleven o'clock called for the assistance of the Commanding General.—Orders were now given for the troops to advance slowly, and clear the place called Unter den Linden, the attempt to persuade the people to disperse of their own accord having been replied to by showers of stones. The attempt was judged to be absolutely necessary, because a greater number of persons than usual were in the streets on this occasion; and, if serious measures should be required, the peaceable citizen who was to be protected might suffer with the guilty.—The troops advanced slowly, and in close ranks, the rioters retreating till they came to Frederick-street, where they halted, and began again to throw stones at the soldiers. There again it was proclaimed, in the legal form, by sound of trumpet, that serious measures would be adopted if the crowd did not immediately disperse. The cavalry then advanced at a trot, and drove away those who resisted, who dispersed and committed

some excesses in the remote quarters of the city. Yesterday a great number of curious persons went to the park, where, besides some trifling disorders during the day, a number of rioters committed, on the evening, various excesses on the buildings of the circus, but soon proceeded to the city, orders having been given to close the gates at nine o'clock. A crowd here attempted to renew the scenes of the preceding day, but a detachment of military that was called in immediately dispersed them. On both days a great number of the rioters were arrested; but the military made no use of their fire-arms, though several of them were wounded by the stones thrown at them. Several of the rioters also are wounded, but no person has been killed. Adequate measures have been taken to prevent any tumultuous assemblage to-day. The city authorities have called on the citizens to support the Magistrates in suppressing the disorders, and the public in general manifests the greatest indignation at the interruptions of public order which still occur here and there, in spite of all exhortations.”

THE COMET.—Halley's famous comet has been seen by the astronomers. M. Bouvard has communicated to the Academie des Sciences a letter from the Director of the Observatory at Rome announcing the important fact. The light of the comet is very feeble, and the weather has not yet been sufficiently favourable to permit of its being very exactly observed.—*French Paper.*

M. Bouvard read a communication to that effect which he had just received from M. Dumouchet, Director of the Observatory at Rome. It was near Beta in Taurus. This was in the night of the 5th August. It was added by M. Bouvard, that the place of the comet is only a deviation of 26 hours from the calculations of the Observatory of Paris. That it should, at this time of the year, be seen earlier in the south of Italy than in our northern skies was to be expected.—*Private letter.*

Lord Melbourne has bestowed a pension of £300 per annum on Mr Thomas Moore, the celebrated poet.

Mr and Miss Vandenhoff have we perceive been performing at the Nottingham Theatre with great applause.

EARTHQUAKE IN LANCASHIRE.

On Thursday morning last, betwixt three and four o'clock, this county, and especially the northern part of it, was visited by a violent concussion, which appears to have been too violent in its action and extensive in its range to be ascribed to any other cause than an earthquake. We have seen accounts from most of the towns in the north, as far as Kendal, all of which describe the shock of the earthquake to have been violent, shaking the ground and the buildings on it.—Some of the persons who felt the shock compare it to the motion of a ship in a storm; and a traveller who was crossing Lancaster Sands at the moment, states that he expected to see the sands open under his horse's feet. At one place, beyond Lancaster, some broken glass was shaken out of a window by the concussion, while at Lancaster a wall which had been in an insecure state, was thrown down. So violent was the vibration that in several parts of the county, people were awakened out of their sleep, jumped out of bed, and examined their houses, imagining from the creaking of doors and the trembling of windows that robbers had entered their dwellings. The *Preston Pilot* states, “that so violent was the shock at the residence of the Rev. Mr Clay, at the Cliff, as to cause the bells in the house to ring.” At Clithero the shock seems to have been equally violent. “In some houses the doors were shaken open; the plaster dropped from the ceiling; flower pots were shaken down; and the pots and glasses rattled.” The shock of the earthquake was also sensibly felt by a gentleman and his wife residing in Pleasant street in this town. They had been awake by their infant, soon after three o'clock in the morning, and shortly afterwards were startled by the tremulous motion of their bed, which, however, was but momentary; and as there was no wind or noise of any kind at the time, they concluded that it might possibly be caused by a slight shock of an earthquake. In the course of the day they stated the circumstance, and their conjecture as to the cause, to several friends none of whom had felt the shock.

The weather, during the week, had been remarkably hot; the thermometer in the shade, standing as high as 74 deg. The lightning had too been remarkably vivid at night, occasionally accompanied with thunder.—*Abition, Aug. 24.*

They have been making quite an exhibition of the wretched Fieschi in Paris. The Minister, to oblige some of his female friends, has contrived that the murderer may be seen through a grating upon his bed, where he amuses himself in the intervals of his examination, with forming bouquets of flowers.

The Court of Directors of the East India

Company have appointed the Right honourable Lord Auckland, Governor General of India.

His Majesty has returned by the hands of Lord John Russell an answer to the address of the Commons on the subject of Orange Lodges. It is as follows:

“I have received your dutiful address, submitting to me certain resolutions on the subject of Orange Lodges in the Army.

“My attention has been, and shall continue to be, directed to practices contrary to the regulations, and injurious to the discipline, of my troops.

“I owe it no less to the dignity of my crown than to the safety of the country, and the welfare of my brave and loyal army, to discourage and prevent every attempt to introduce secret societies into its ranks; and you may rely upon my determination to adopt the most effectual means for this purpose.”

VAN DIEMEN'S LAND.—Within the last two years no less than six vessels have been piratically seized by convicts, and successfully carried off. One of these vessels was a new brig, of nearly 200 tons burden, belonging to Government. Surely some inquiry will be instituted into the conduct of the officers of the local government at Van Diemen's Land, as it is not improbable these men will turn pirates, and prove highly injurious to our mercantile interests in the South Seas.

A horrible murder has been perpetrated in the county of Galway. The victims are three brothers, who lately prosecuted some ruffians at the quarter sessions for an assault. Their assailants, who were sentenced to a term of imprisonment, were liberated previous to the murder, and are strongly suspected of having been the authors of it. They have been arrested by Major Warburton, of the police.

Sir Granville Temple, an officer of the 15th (British) Hussars, who was riding close to Marshal Mortier at the moment of the explosion of the infernal machine, was grazed by two of the balls from it. His horse was struck by another, and he himself covered with the blood of the illustrious Marshal.

The sentence of Lieutenant Sir James Hay, Bart. Paymaster of the 36th Depot, who was tried by Court Martial at Galway, has been promulgated. He is to leave the service, but with liberty to sell his commission.

Smugglers put on board men of war going on foreign stations are now to return to England in their respective ships, and the Admiralty has commenced discharging them though their period of five years' service may not be expired if they have behaved well.

DEATH OF CHIEF JUSTICE MARSHALL.—It is with the deepest regret we announce the death of this venerable patriot and jurist at Philadelphia, Monday, July 6.

IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Mr. O'CONNELL presented a petition from 3,000 of the inhabitants of Newfoundland, complaining of the administration of justice in that colony—of the mode of appointing juries—which was in fact, a mere system of packing—and of the absence from the colony of the sheriff, who came to live in England, leaving his duties to be performed by an unsworn deputy. The petitioners also stated that the new Chief Justice of the colony (Mr Boulton) had come out there as a religious partizan, and that the party proceedings which he had recourse to, had the effect of breaking up the harmony which had previously existed among all religious denominations in the colony. The petitioners also complained of another description of very great injustice, if not illegality on the part of the Learned Judge, who, they stated, had arbitrarily committed the editor of a paper called the “Patriot” to gaol for 3 months, and fined him £50 for an alleged contempt of Court on the part of the latter, in publishing the report of a trial with remarks on the Judge's charge: whereas the case at the worst was but a libel on the judge and ought to have been dealt with accordingly.

Sir G. GREY said he did not mean to deny but that if all the allegations in the petition were, Mr Justice Boulton had departed from the strict line of his duty, but in reference to the juries, he thought the Learned Judge had acted very properly, for instead of having a list of eighteen taken alphabetically, he had substituted a system similar to the one adopted in this country. There could be no doubt that any promotion if religious animosities on the part of an administrator of Justice was highly improper, but Mr Boulton denied the allegation. In respect to the libel case he was ready to admit that though the proceeding of Mr Justice Boulton had been legal, it was not one which it was advisable to sanction as a precedent. At the same time, the conduct of the defendant had not been at all justifiable and he (Sir G. Grey) was sure that if the case had been left as a